

Bridgeport's Early Days

From Haymond's History of Harrison County

Joseph Davison, it is claimed, first settled upon the land on which Bridgeport now stands. The exact date of his building his cabin is not known, as the entry omits the date. The certificate from the commissioners of unpatented lands, which was issued to him at Clarksburg in 1781, states that as the assignee of Benjamin Coplin, he is entitled to 400 acres of land, lying on Simpson's creek, adjoining the lands of James Anderson, with a preemption of 1,000 acres of land adjoining thereto.

As James Anderson, Andrew Davison, John Wilkinson and John Powers all took up lands immediately surrounding Bridgeport during the years 1771 to 1774, it is presumed that Joseph Davison joined the settlement about that time.

Benjamin Stout the oldest resident near Bridgeport says that Joseph Davison was one of the first settlers near Bridgeport, and that the first cabin known in New Jersey farm, and the town was located on his land.

Among the early residents of the town he recalls Governor Joseph Johnson, Jedediah Goff, Charles Houser, Polly Anderson, William Black, Dr. David Davison, Isaac Tyson and John Carpenter post master.

The circuit court in an order en-

tered March 21, 1887, sets forth that Jasper N. Wilkinson, Thomas H. Kenney and J. B. Martin, who reside in Bridgeport, have caused an accurate map and survey to be made of the territory in Harrison county to be incorporated as the town of Bridgeport, and it appearing that at an election held at the office of P. D. Wilkinson on February 28, 1887, a majority of the qualified voters within said territory voted in favor of such incorporation, and that all the provisions of chapter 47 of the code of West Virginia have been complied with, the said town is duly incorporated under said chapter.

Thomas H. Kinney, David D. Wilkinson and C. W. Johnson were appointed commissioners to hold the first election for officers of said town.

The act originally establishing the town of Bridgeport was passed January 19, 1816, provided:

"That where pieces of land, the property of Joseph Johnson at Simpson's creek bridge in Harrison county as soon as the same be laid off into lots with convenient streets, he established a town by the name of Bridgeport and that Benjamin Coplin, Mathias Wire, Peter Liddle, John Davison, David Johnson be and they are hereby appointed trustees thereof.

Shinnston in History

From Haymond's History of Harrison County.

The land upon which Shinnston now stands was first occupied by members of the Shinn family, who were Quakers from New Jersey.

The pioneer was Levy Shinn who, according to the land records, located 400 acres on the West Fork river adjoining lands of John Wood to include his settlement made in the year 1773 with a preemption right to 1,000 acres adjoining.

Levy it appears did not remove his family to his homestead for a year or two after making his location.

Shortly after doing so he was joined by several members of his family, including two brothers, Clement and Jonathan. There is a family tradition that Levy's lands lay west and south of Shinn's run.

Jonathan's extended from the mouth of this run, down the river to the south and east, covering the present site of Shinnston, and that Clement's holdings lay south of Jonathan's on a stream called Middle creek.

Jonathan owned the land covering the present site of Shinnston to his son, Levy, who built the first house in 1802, which is still, 1909, standing.

The first child in the new settlement was Asa Shinn. The act of the legislature establishing the town of Shinnston passed January 22, 1818, enacted:

"That the lots and streets as already laid off on the lands of Asa and Levi Shinn on the west fork of the Monongahela river in the county of Harrison, be established a town by the name of Shinnston, and that John Righter, David Wamsley, Samuel Shinn, John D. Lucas, Benjamin Wood, Joseph Wilson and Jeremiah Roby, gentlemen, be and they are hereby appointed trustees thereof."

By an act passed May 26, 1862,

Shinnston was incorporated, and the trustees were authorized to elect seven trustees with the usual powers of such officers.

The act was not to take effect until ratified by a majority of the voters of the town, and was to include the town "as the same has heretofore been laid off into lots, streets and alleys."

During the war this charter was allowed to lapse and a new one was procured in 1877.

The circuit court on June 4, 1877, issued an order incorporating the town of Shinnston under chapter 47 of the code of West Virginia, published James Jackson and M. J. Ogden commissioners to hold the first election for officers of said town.

The inhabitants of Shinnston and vicinity have always been noted for their sturdy independence of public opinion and pronounced views of public questions. This is shown by their anti-slavery views at a time when to be an "abolitionist" was considered a reproach by a great majority of the people of Virginia.

In the presidential election in 1860, Abraham Lincoln, who represented the opposition to slavery, received twenty-two votes in the county, twenty of which were cast at Shinnston and two at Clarksburg.

In the stirring events following the election of Mr. Lincoln, a large meeting was held in Shinnston and by patriotic resolutions took strong ground in favor of the union and against secession.

In the movement to divide the state they bore a prominent part and contributed much by their influence to its success in the county. The immediate neighborhood furnished about fifty soldiers to the union army.

EACH TYPE OF MAN HAS TYPICAL DISEASE

Boston Doctor Urges Study of Anatomy from a New Viewpoint.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—A new view of the relation of anatomical peculiarities to disease, suggesting new ways of preventing and combating disease, was explained recently by Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait, of Boston, to the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Dr. Goldthwait delivered the State-lecture of the society, calling it "An Anatomical and Mechanistic Conception of Disease."

"Human beings," he said, "are not of one type and one structure, as we see them figured in the textbooks and of the patients we doctors see, a very large proportion have very different similarity with the type which is the normal. Some human beings are built on lines absolutely different from those which characterize others. Some have six lumbar vertebrae, instead of five, and some have only four. There is a tubular shaped stomach, instead of the normal stomach. The small intestine, instead of being twenty feet long, is at times ten, and sometimes runs to thirty-nine. There are 'narrow backs' and 'broad backs' and different kinds of torsos.

No Type Better Than Others.

"There are the heavy types of individuals and the slender types, and the differences have been recognized not only in industry, but also by the painters and by the pedagogues. Of course, none of these types is better than the others—they are different. We need them all in the work of the world. But their differences have great importance for us physicians.

"One fact which has been discovered is that each type has its own type of disease. One type is tubercular, another neurotic, a third is the type of Bright's disease, and so on. This means that we must study anatomy very differently from the way in which it has hitherto been studied. As our patients are now studied, we are going to give us our patients as well as the normal type.

"We cannot expect the same physiology in the one type as in another. Food, for example, must be given only after proper appreciation of the type. Circulation and blood pressure are not the same in different types. So surgery must be done only after most careful study of the machine which is to be operated on. We must give attention to the mechanics of the viscera in the different types.

Posture Affects Health.

Dr. Goldthwait showed, with the aid

of pictures, how much depends on the posture of body and how individuals carry themselves. He dwelt on the cases in which, owing to peculiarities of type, the tissues and organs interfere with one another, and urged the right use of the body as a means to the utmost degree of physical health. He pointed out that the slender type of individual, with its fine potentialities and yet its liability to disease is now being saved by our preventive medical science, where formerly it died off.

"That type," he said, "is the most prolific, and unless something is done the children will be weaker than the parents and we shall get a weaker race. That type is becoming more common, and it offers an opportunity to the educator. We ought to carry on such a system of education as will develop that type into the splendid body it is capable of. That is the great task which confronts us—to make that sensitive organization and give it a physical basis adequate to its support. Some day the educator will put as great an emphasis on the way in which the body is used as on the way in which the mind is used."

Trousers Fired by Spanking

Slipper Strikes Leavings of Fourth of July in Boy's Pocket.

JAMISON CITY, Pa., July 17.—Mrs. William Brown felt badly the other night about spanking her son, William, Jr., but it had to be done; now she is deeply grieved because her boy is suffering excruciating pain from burns received as an unexpected result of the spanking.

Junior had a box of toy pistol caps left over from the Fourth and carried them in his trousers pocket. When he went swimming and didn't come home until an hour after supper time, Mrs. Brown turned him over her knees and began to administer the corrective treatment. As a result of an unusually hard contact of the slipper the caps exploded all at once and set fire to Junior's trousers, and in an instant the boy's legs and hips were severely burned.

JUDGE DAYTON IS GUEST AT TROUT DINNER

Randolph County Bar Association Entertains Jurist and Court Attaches.

ELKINS, July 17.—Federal Judge Alston G. Dayton and federal court attaches were guests the other evening of the Randolph County Bar Association at a dinner of mountain trout. Randolph county chicken and other delicacies, served at the Cheat River Club House, thirty-two miles from Elkins in the heat of Cheat mountain. The party left Elkins about 2 o'clock in automobiles, and at 4:30 arrived at the beautiful mountain resort, where at 6 o'clock a choice dinner was served, and about 7:30 the delighted guests started on their return journey over this fine mountain road to Elkins.

The contempt case against H. C. Ogden before Judge Waddell was postponed Tuesday evening until a later date to be fixed by the court. The entire two days were taken up by the arguments of the attorneys on the motion to quash the writ issued by Judge Dayton. The court has taken the matter under advisement and will render a decision later. If the motion to quash is sustained, the whole proceedings will end. If it is not sustained a trial on the merits of the case considering the character of the publications will follow. More interest was manifest in this case than any other before this session of the federal court.

"I have motored through the Green mountains of Vermont, the White mountains of New Hampshire, and several other sections of country famed for its fine mountain scenery, but in none of these places have I beheld a view equal to that from the top of Cheat mountain," said A. C. Nadenbousch, of Martinsburg, deputy clerk of the United States district court for the Northern district of West Virginia, following the trip to the Cheat river club house tendered the federal court and attaches by the Randolph County Bar Association. He also said: "Right here in Randolph county you people have the finest scenery in the world," and he paid a very high compliment to the good roads of the county.

Some of the other prominent men attending court are Governor Henry D. Hatfield, former Governor A. B. White, Auditor J. S. Darst, Adjutant General John C. Bond, T. O. Sullivan, president of the Manufacturers Light & Heat Company; S. G. Smith, of Wheeling; Houston G. Young, of Charleston; A. B. Moore, of New Martinsville; Albert Snedeker, of Wheeling; E. B. Carskadon, of Fairmont; Frank P. Starn, of Harrisonburg; J. B. Sibert, of Wheeling; George E. Work, of Parkersburg; Virgil L. Highland, of Clarksburg; T. C. Townsend, of Charleston; Henry S. Green, of Charleston; Col. J. J. Swope, of Welch; L. M. Davis, of Fairmont; and other prominent politicians and attorneys.

Albert Veraldi, alias Succoro, was found guilty at noon Wednesday of the white slavery charges against him in the federal court, and sentenced by Judge Dayton to serve two years in the Moundsville penitentiary. The case occupied three days and the jury was out twenty-four hours before returning a verdict. He was charged with taking a girl from Bellaire, O., to Oakland, Md., in violation of the Mann act.

Prof. John McKensie has resigned as dean and instructor of Davis and Elkins College, where for the last few years he has been professor of English and philosophy. He has not fully decided what shall be his future work.

Joseph May, a former Wheeling car employee, who was arraigned in the federal court on a charge of white slavery, confessed and was sentenced by Judge Dayton to serve a term of one year and one day in the state penitentiary at Moundsville.

Miss Lera Greynolds, aged 37 years, died Saturday morning in a local hospital following an operation. She was a daughter of George Greynolds, of Beverly. Interment was at Beverly.

Adjutant General John C. Bond, of Charleston, is spending a few days in the city attending federal court, and will visit relatives at Dry Fork before returning to Charleston.

A party of little folks enjoyed a birthday party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. Tenney, in honor of the twelfth birthday of Miss Hester Davis.

Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Durrett, aged 86 years, died Tuesday at her home near Belington. She was the mother of O. B. and John Durrett, of this city. Funeral services were held at Belington.

Senator and Mrs. Julius Hearne, of Wheeling, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Cromwell.

Mrs. Patrick Gillooly is visiting her sister, Mrs. Connor, in Clarksburg.

Miss Edith Newton, of Clarksburg, is a guest of friends in this city.

Jared L. Wamsley, for several years prosecuting attorney for this county, is seriously ill at his home at Beverly.

There are 35,000 in the soldiers' homes supported by the government. This is independent of the state homes.

The girl you are looking for to do your housework will read the classified page of the Sunday Telegram.

TAX ON BACHELORS.

(By Associated Press.)

BERNE, Switzerland, July 17.—A tax on all bachelors and spinsters over 28 years of age has been enacted by the German town of Reichenberg. In addition to the ordinary income tax, they will be assessed five per cent on incomes less than \$500 a year, the rate rising to eighteen per cent on incomes of over \$2,500.

HAPPY

Man and Wife Do Not Speak to Each Other for Half a Century.

BOSTON, July 17.—Fifty-two years married and fifty years gone by without speaking to each other. This is the report of a South Westport couple, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wing, eighty-eight and sixty-nine years old, respectively. Outside of their neighbors, who have known of the estrangement for years, but have refrained from mentioning it, the couple did not become known to the village until their home was destroyed by fire recently.

The rift between the couple began shortly after their marriage half a century ago, and both have endured the situation, and both apparently have lived happy, contented and useful lives. Their only conversation has been carried on through a third person.

WOMAN KILLS

Farmer When he Start Across Her Farm with Load of Wheat.

QUANAH, Tex., July 17.—Miss Winnie Morris, a ranch owner, shot and killed Garland Radford, a prominent farmer of this section. Radford was literally ridden with a load of buckshot from a shotgun and then seven revolver shots were fired into his body as he lay dying. Radford, who had been warned not to do so, had started across the Morris place with a load of wheat. Miss Morris appeared on the scene and the shooting followed.

Miss Morris when arrested refused to make any statement but it is understood that the unwritten law will be her plea. She worked as a clerk for Radford in his office until a year ago. Radford leaves a widow and child.

Dynamite

Will Not Be Sold by Dupont Powder Company to Unknown Persons.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The Du Pont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., today issued orders to all its employees to sell explosives only to customers with whose identity they are thoroughly familiar. The order applied to the right persons, salesmen, managers of branch offices and keepers of magazines employed by the company throughout the country.

The order follows: "In view of the recent Holt-Morgan episode, we would ask you all to be sure you know you are selling or delivering explosives only to the right persons. If there is any doubt in your mind, get some information about the prospective customer from some reliable source before you make delivery."

HEAT WAVE

Adds to the Agonies of the Wounded Soldiers at Cairo, Egypt

(By Associated Press.)

CAIRO, July 17.—A heat wave has added to the agonies of the wounded arriving here from the Dardanelles. Surprise is openly expressed that Cairo should have been chosen as a convalescent center for the summer months, particularly in the case of transient patients, who would have a much better chance of prompt recovery in Alexandria on the sea.

CASUALTY LISTS

Show That Proportion of Killed to Injured Is Twenty-Three Per Cent.

LONDON, July 17.—A compilation of all the British casualty lists issued to date shows that the proportion of killed to injured is 23.5 per cent. This is slightly in excess of the percentage in the Crimean and South African campaigns. In the Russo-Turkish war, however, the proportion was nearly forty-six per cent.

The proportion of killed officers is much higher than among men, reaching in the present war a percentage of 43.6.

DEVON PACK HORSE

Is to Be Revived by Prince of Wales for Army Use.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, July 17.—The Prince of Wales, who owns a fine stock farm in Devonshire, is to make an attempt to revive the Devon pack horse for use in the British army. The breed, formerly the finest of its kind in western Europe, is very sturdy and strong, but for some years has been almost extinct. Only about a hundred pure and half-bred specimens of the breed remain in England.

Every home with a phone is a branch of Welch & Fullerton, Druggists.

BUCKHANNON PEOPLE OFF TO BIG FAIRS

Many Residents of Upshur Town Go to 'Frisco and San Diego.

BUCKHANNON, July 17.—Donald Cole, who has been here visiting Frank Bartlett, has returned to his home at Philippi.

O. D. Morrison and son, Charles, were at Elkins Wednesday.

H. M. Clayton was at Clarksburg recently to visit his wife, who is recovering from a serious operation in a hospital there.

Miss Daisy Kellar has accepted a position as stenographer with a coal company near Charleston.

Hon. W. B. Cutright was at Clarksburg on business recently.

Miss May Pifer, of Charleston, is here visiting friends and relatives.

Attorney G. O. Arnold made a business trip to Philippi recently.

Mrs. Amelia Chapman and sons, Ray and Jamie, have returned from a three weeks' motoring trip through Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

Misses Flossie and Emma Snodgrass and Mary and Amy Hall recently for San Francisco to attend the exposition.

M. E. Hynes and son, Myron, and H. S. Ruppert have gone to Detroit, where they will purchase and bring back three Studebaker automobiles. They will drive the cars on the return trip.

J. T. White and family, of Elkins, were visiting relatives here recently.

Miss Minnie Morgan has gone to attend the expositions at San Francisco and San Diego, Calif.

Miss Olive Beard has returned to her home at Clarksburg, O., after a several months' visit here with her sister, Mrs. H. J. Wilson.

Dr. J. A. Rumsisel was at Sutton a few days ago.

Mrs. G. M. Fleming and daughter, Miss Anna Lee, are visiting friends at Jacksonville.

J. Philip Clifford, of Clarksburg, was here the other day.

Misses Alice King and Nora Heaton, have returned from a visit at the home of Roy Reger at Charleston.

Miss Andra Ward was a guest of friends at Philippi recently.

Mrs. U. G. Young a recent Philippi visitor.

O. M. Neely, of Flatwoods, was here a day or two ago.

Mrs. W. T. Latham and children have gone to their summer camp down the Buckhannon river.

Miss Carrie Hutchinson, who spent a month here with her sister, Mrs. Lenora Watkins, has returned to her home at Washington, D. C.

POISONOUS GAS

Used by Man to Kill Chickens of Poultry Fancier.

READING, Pa., July 17.—Poisonous gas, similar to that used by the Germans in warfare, was used by an enemy of James J. Brown, a poultry fancier of Boyertown, in secretly destroying thirty-two registered chickens worth \$150. One surviving fowl, turned blue by gas, was sent to the state live stock board's laboratory for observation.

CARE OF THE BABY IN SUMMER

(Prepared by the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.)

Nothing is so dangerous to a baby's health as wrong feeding; nothing so important to his healthy development as proper feeding.

For the first nine months, breast milk is the only food a baby should have, except a little pure drinking water. If the breast milk is not sufficient, it may need to be supplemented, as directed in a previous article of this series, with properly prepared cows' milk given in a bottle.

For the baby between nine and twelve months of age, certain foods may be carefully added to this diet, a list of which was given in the preceding article.

For a healthy baby at the beginning of its second year, the same diet may be used and as the child grows, various foods may be added. He may now take undiluted cows' milk, and well cooked cereals twice a day, in addition to fruit juice, broth and dried bread.

At fifteen months he may have a little rare beef, or well cooked chicken or mutton. Meat for a baby should be broiled, roasted or boiled, never fried, and should be given to the baby scraped or finely minced.

The following are sample meals for a healthy child from eighteen months to two years old: (An ounce is two tablespoonsful.)

7 a. m.—Milk, 10 ounces. Piece of zwieback, toast or dried bread.

9 a. m.—Orange juice, 2 ounces.

10 a. m.—Cereal, 2 tablespoonsfuls. Cup milk.

2 p. m.—Broth, 6 ounces; meat, 1 tablespoonful; vegetable (spinach), 1 tablespoonful; stale bread, 1 piece; baked apple, 2 tablespoonsfuls.

6 p. m.—Cereal, 1 1/2 tablespoonsfuls; milk, 6 to 8 ounces; toast or bread.

10 p. m.—Milk, 8 ounces (may be omitted).

The following rules for cooking and preparing certain of these articles may be helpful to mothers:

Toast—Bread one day old, cut in very thin slices; slices placed on edge in a toast rack in an oven to dry. Leave oven door partly open.

Additional directions for feeding older babies and rules for cooking meat and vegetables for their use are given in a bulletin published by the children's bureau of the department of labor, Washington, D. C. This publication, "Infant Care," is sent free to all who apply for it.

EMPLOYEES MAY HAVE THEIR OWN INSURANCE

But They Must Pay Share for the Upkeep of the State Funds

Can insurance companies supply compensation insurance to employers of labor? If the employees prefer that to taking advantage of the workmen's compensation fund? This question, which is being widely discussed in Ohio in regard to practice in that state, has been solved in West Virginia. An employer of labor who desires to carry his own insurance may do so if he complies with the West Virginia compensation law.

It is provided, however, that he must comply with the rules and regulations laid down by the compensation commissioner. He must give bond to the commissioner in sum sufficient to cover such insurance; he must pay as much insurance in the event of accidents as is paid by the workmen's compensation department; he is not permitted to collect any premiums from his employees; he must report all accidents to the compensation commissioner and the claimant by him and the amount of insurance to be paid prescribed by the commissioner; the employer then simply pays the insurance on the order of the commissioner instead of paying his regular premium into the state compensation fund, and having his losses paid out of it.

When the employer has agreed to comply in this manner with the law, it is then a matter of personal business with him whether or not he desires to protect himself, with insurance from regular insurance companies. The state compensation commissioner makes all the requirements of the employer and cares nothing about what kind of protection the employer may secure from insurance companies. The employer thus carrying his own insurance is protected against suit in the courts for damages in cases of accident, just as the one who takes full advantage of the compensation fund. He, however, is required to pay his share of the cost of administering the compensation fund, just as the man who pays premiums into the fund.

Kidnapped

Child is Found in a Rude Hut by Women Berry-Pickers.

EASTON, Pa., July 17.—Mrs. Charles Abel and her daughter, Mrs. Frank Pyatt, Phillipsburg, N. J., were picking berries near Martin's creek when they heard the cries of a child on a hilltop near by.

They sent word into the village and an investigation resulted in the finding of Blanche Lucresia, the twenty-one month old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Lucresia, who had been kidnapped.

"The child was found in a rude hut formed by boards, tree limbs and underbrush. It would have been impossible for the child to have reached the difficult spot unaided and it is evident the case was taken there to be left to perish. The spot is an isolated one, and there are times when no one passes it for weeks.

DANES STAY AT HOME.

(By Associated Press.)

COPENHAGEN, July 17.—Statistics recently issued show that 3,600 fewer persons emigrated from Denmark in the year 1914 than in 1913. Of the total of 6,208, 5,123 went to the United States.

Champion Shoe Repair Shop

114 North Second St.

Near School House

HIGH COST OF LIVING

has been the cry all around the world for the past years, and people are complaining about the soaring prices of commodities. Every country is trying to find a logical excuse for the conditions. Stop trying to find an excuse and start to exercise a little economy, which is a virtue. Start at the bottom, and see how much you can save on your shoe bill, by having your worn shoes repaired. Send us a pair of your discarded shoes, which you have laying around the house, and are so much dead stock. With our shoe factory machinery, and our expert shoemakers we can repair them and deliver them to you again JUST LIKE NEW. We give the greatest of care to every small detail and know that through our good service we can give you satisfaction, and at the same time save you money, because you do not need to buy a new pair of shoes. By this method of economy your shoes will do you double service at little cost. Give us a trial.

We call for shoes and deliver them. Bell Phone 1430.

Parties living outside the city can send their shoes by parcel post. We return them promptly.

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